[80 cont.]
knee (4) (Figs. 11 and 22), only a chain of beads or a rattan spiral

4. Joest in Baessler, p. 376. F. de Tolna, p. 283 (according to this, also worn on the ankle).

is sometimes worn around the ankle (5). Probably [81] [Fig. 10

5. Fig. 20. Joest, Tagebuch, p. 51.

appears here] the thick sandals (Fig. 12) carefully plaited out of plant fibers are worn on the feet only for protection when walking on the sharp coral of the reef and therefore of all the parts of the costume of our islander can be most readily counted as articles of clothing and least of all as ornaments.

What we are inclined to regard primarily as clothing among the children of the tropics, namely, the hip ornament, the Santa Cruz Islander puts on last of all his ornaments. As a boy, he goes completely naked or at most wears a very narrow belt, either the plaited one (Fig. 13, Nos. 1 and 2) or the bark belt (Fig. 13, No. 3) (1). The latter consists of a wide spiral, re-

1. Joest in Baessler, p. 376.

sembling a clock spring, made of tree bark, but is sometimes spirally wound on the outside with strips of black rattan so that its actual structure is not visible. A unique specimen is the belt shown in Figure 13, No. 4, from the Berlin collection, made of a fiber string resembling cotton, with a piece of bird skin stuck on it (2). Only when the father or some other relative of the boy

2. Cf. Labillardière, p. 256. According to this, the "string fastened tightly round the waist" [cited in English] in Markham, p. 164, could

[cf. category 116, p. 23 -- Analyst.]

[124 cont.]
286 of the types described above -- each one carries the articles
[293] needed for daily use, such as betel and betel implements, nautilus spoon for scraping out [125] [Fig. 54 appears here] [126] [Fig.
[294] 55 appears here] coconuts, and so forth (1). The technique[1] is

1. Coote, p. 159. Joest in Baessler, p. 379 (beliniuega). Danneil, "Der Übergang vom Flechten zum Weben [The Transition from Plaiting to Weaving]," Int. Arch. f. Ethnogr. XIV, pp. 236 f. Also in Dillon, p. 303, this bag form is probably meant. Illustration in: D'Urville, Atlas, Pl. 178, No. 17 (poor); Edge-Partington, I, 161, No. 2.

[113]

[294] simple, for only the edges of the weaving are sewed on the inner side with string. The ends of the warp threads are simply knotted in bunches in the center; near the corners they lead into the two braid-like carrying-straps, either by means of woven lappets that taper up to a point (Fig. 55, No. 2), or the warp threads are first gathered together into twisted cords and thus form a net-like, lacy triangle, at the edges of which they [127] [Fig. 56 appears here] [128] combine into two braids leading into the carrying-strap (Fig. 55, Nos. 1 and 3). The excess fibers of the carrying cords, which become thinner at the top, form an ornamental appendage.
[306] Bags, as well as aprons, are sometimes dyed yellow with Curcuma (1).

1. Joest in Baessler, p. 381. In the present work, Fig. 56, No. 4.

285 In imitation of these bags made of woven material, plaited ones are also made (2). They consist of strips of pandanus

2. Schmeltz and Krause, Die Ethnogr.-Anthropol. Abt. d. Mus. Godeffroy, p. 119.

1 [i.e. of making men's bags - ANALYST.]